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THE WASHINGTON HERALD

"Dwig's" cartoons, which appear daily in The Herald, evoke smiles from every man because they mirror his own boyhood days.

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WEATHER—CLOUDY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MAY 7, 1917.

TWO CENTS

FRENCH STEAM-SAW CUTS DOWN TEUTONS IN GRIM CHARGES

Death by Bayonet Greets German Barrier-Fire Survivors in Attempt to Regain Lost Positions.

PETAINE "MAN OF THE HOUR"

Day's Prisoners Bring Total for Three Days to 5,800 for Armies of Allies North of Aisne.

London, May 6.—Waves upon waves of Teuton storming columns were flung into the teeth of the French steam-saw north of the Aisne and in the Champagne during the last twenty-four hours. Shattered and beaten, they floated back in thin lines everywhere.

Those who were not cut to pieces by the hurricane of shells from the French barrier fire leaped on to grapple in the perilous man-to-man conflict. They ran into a gruesome picket line of bayonets and sealed their heroism with death.

The day again belonged to the republic's soldiers. It was the third day to be crowned by absolute victory. Not an inch of the ground conquered by the horizon-blue lines Friday and Saturday was wrested from them.

When dusk settled upon the battlefield Gen. Nivelle was victor in the greatest battle of the year, on a front of nearly eighteen miles. Another thousand prisoners were added to the captures, the total announced by the day communique being 5,800.

Take 6,100 Prisoners.

By tonight, at the time that the second French communique was issued, the number of prisoners had risen to 6,100. One French army corps alone, in a brilliant charge to the north of Bray-en-Laonnais, took 1,800 prisoners.

The French as a result of the last twenty-four hours' operations enlarged their gains of Friday and Saturday. They wrested from the Teutons a series of important strategic positions north of Moulins de Laffaux and north of Bray-en-Laonnais.

All through today the Germans hit back furiously along the whole Aisne Champagne front. Everywhere they were beaten off with heavy losses. One German battalion was caught under the murderous fusillade of the French guns. Only a small part of its returned to the German lines. The remainder was cut to pieces.

Laon Drive Predicted.

Tonight France hailed Petaine, savior of Verdun, as "the man of the hour," who has begun the real deliverance of the republic's soil from the invader. His appointment as chief commander of all French troops early last week was heralded as a good omen. He has surpassed all expectations.

Now that the Teutons have once more exhausted themselves in vain counter-thrusts, he is expected to resume his drive on Laon. Only twelve miles now separate Nivelle's troops from that key-point in the Hindenburg line. Under Petaine's new plan it seems there is to be no lull until a decision is reached.

During the night and today the battle raged furthest near the Soissons-Laon railroads, in the region of Craonne, now in French hands. Around Laffaux, north of Freimont Farm, north of Bray-en-Laonnais, and to the northeast of Cerny—at all these points the German high command threw division after division into the fray.

Official Confirmation.

"Everywhere," says the official communique from Paris, "the enemy's efforts were broken down and his forces dispersed, the assault being thrown back by our fire or at the point of the bayonet. We have fully maintained our gains."

While the men in their dyed blue beat off the German avalanche the French consolidated their newly-won terrain. This, the French official report states, "gives evidence that the Germans suffered sanguinary losses during yesterday's fighting as well as in the counter attacks during the night."

The French now are in possession of the larger part of the range marked by the "Road of Ladies." Seven cannon, among them several of a large caliber, fell to them in their victorious onrush.

English Also Victorious.

On the Anglo-German front, far to the north in the "Queant sector," where the Wotan line branches off from the original front, now referred to as the "Hindenburg line," in the British official reports, the Germans tried vainly last night to regain their positions. They were beaten off by the British gunfire. The counter-attacks were especially furious east of Bullecourt. The British on their part made a successful raid on a front of a mile and a half, blowing up some German works and returning with prisoners.

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON 81 YEARS OLD TODAY

Famous "Ex-Czar" of House Still Does Man's Work in Congress.

"Uncle Joe," stalwart Republican and former Speaker of the House of Representatives, is 81 years old today.

Vigorous, forceful, and active, he's the same old "Uncle Joe" he has been for years. He's as full of "pep," say his associates in Congress, as a man many years his junior.

"I don't believe 'Uncle Joe' has changed a bit in the last ten years," said one of his intimate friends last night. "I imagine he could split a gavel as easily as he could in the days when he ruled as Czar of the House."

No special plans for a birthday anniversary celebration were known last night. The war crisis has interfered with those plans which were started.

The House Society wanted to give "Uncle Joe" a dinner at the House. Ricketta, president of the organization, "Because of the other affairs on hand and the war it was decided to hold it off for a time."

Yes, he still wears the familiar stogie in one corner of his mouth, and he's always a "good fellow." He'll receive many congratulations today.

RUSSIAN MOBS HELD BY SPEECH

British Ambassador, by Assurance of Entente Honesty, Quells Petrograd Riots.

(By the International News Service.) Petrograd, May 6.—The eloquent appeal to a huge throng of demonstrators by Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador to Russia, did perhaps more than anything else to quell the counter-revolutionary movement of the last three days and to dispel the belief among a section of the masses that the allies are fighting a war of conquest.

From the balcony of his embassy, Sir George, beside him Lady Buchanan, delivered a spirited address setting forth the cause of the entente powers are fighting for, and particularly the reason for England's entrance into the war. Had it not been for the invasion of Belgium, he told the crowds, "England would never have entered the war and the 'solemn vindication of right and justice,' he said, was the high ideal of all the powers now allied against Germany. He pleaded for united support of the provisional government, saying without such support Russia would be stricken by insupportable disaster.

Stormy pro-ally ovations were the result of his appeal. Similar scenes occurred in front of the French and Italian embassies. Meanwhile the executive committee of the council of soldiers and workmen's delegates in Petrograd, striving to maintain order and avoid new clashes. It has requested Kronstadt, Tsarskoe-Selo, Peterhof, and other garrisons in the vicinity of the capital not to send troops to Petrograd, not on written request by the committee. At the same time, the council invited these

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Vawter Murder Case Reveals The Real "Fountain of Love"

By CLEVE H. STAUFFER, (Staff Correspondent).

Christiansburg, May 6.—The gray-red streaks of tragedy lifted today and disclosed on a distant mountain top a flushing fountain of love.

While the Vawter murder trial is being exploited as the culmination of intoxicated, riotous and immoral living, several persons on this peaceful Sunday afternoon asked why the influence of Yellow Sulphur Springs, a neighboring resort, has not been taken into consideration in the case.

Fountains of love have heretofore been mythical, but Virginia has at least one which is material, one which Pogue De Leon would have liked to discover. He testified that among the headlines, Reno, the delight of the old boys of those from whom love has taken wings.

"One sight of the golden waters and your soul ripples with sentiment, the heart quickens, the body flushes with warmth, lips stain with ruby, bodies quiver, and you will want to love!"

That's Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va., the real fountain of love, and the temple, perhaps, that overthrew those hitherto sacred Southern ideals of chivalry, honor and family pride and dragged them through the mire of notoriety of the Vawter murder trial.

For shamelessly, gloriously, it has been testified that among the headlines, in the trial are several who drank long and deeply at the potent fountain in the Virginia hills.

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Military Heads Differ On Outcome of Strife

SEES EARLY PEACE. Paris, May 6.—Premier Ribot, in a speech made before representatives of the allied parliaments in Paris, remarked that while he thought "the war was unfinished, it is approaching its denouement. The enemy is still strong," he says, "but is struggling desperately and we can distinctly feel his gradual exhaustion and discouragement. A calm examination of the military situation shows what a great change to our advantage has been wrought within the year."

SEES ENDLESS WAR. Amsterdam, May 6.—Lieut. Gen. Von Stein, Prussian minister of war, in reading his army estimates to the Reichstag is reported as saying that he saw no hope of an international peace at the conclusion of the war. He is quoted as saying that "as long as the interests of the states clash, there will be war. The prospects for an uninterrupted peace are not very brilliant when two great nations which previously did not think of maintaining big armies are beginning to create them."

TO AID TEACHERS

Thurston Tells of Plans for Coming Year.

The complete reorganization of manual training, pre-vocational, and trade instruction in the public schools of the District is one of the first problems that Ernest L. Thurston, newly re-elected superintendent of schools, hopes to work out during his coming administration.

Superintendent Thurston, following his re-election, several days ago, has set to work with renewed vigor to still further improve the school system which has already taken rank with the best in the country.

The establishment of a retirement law for teachers, the grouping of small buildings under one principal to improve administrative efficiency, the encouragement of interest in civic affairs, the elimination of unimportant work, the promotion of a real acquaintance with the teaching of civics—these are a few of the plans which are to be given special attention Mr. Thurston indicated in an interview last night.

"I am always glad to speak of some of the larger propositions affecting our public schools and to bring them before the community, because the schools belong to and vitally concern the public," said the school superintendent.

Board Must Approve.

"I believe that all over this country there must be a definite effort made to bring about a real acquaintance with school work and school aims."

Mr. Thurston said he had some of his plans well started while others are still in the preliminary or formative stages. The Board of Education will have to pass upon these plans. In co-operation with

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U. S. CAN FEED WORLD, COMMERCE BODY SAYS

Scouts Idea that America's Production Will Not Meet Demand.

America is abundantly able to carry the vast burden of feeding the world this year and in the years to come. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States yesterday sent this word to the food conservationists of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior and the Advisory Food Committee of the Council of National Defense, after a survey of food conditions of the world. The chamber's report showed that although there might be an uncomfortable shortage of wheat within a few months, because of the recent bad weather, the vast increase in the production of other grains, such as corn, oats and barley, would more than make up for the deficiency.

At the same time, it was stated that a great deal of the burden of feeding the world could be taken from the shoulders of the United States by Australia, where there will be one of the largest wheat yields this year that ever was known there. A total of 114,000,000 bushels of wheat can easily be spared in Australia, it was reported.

In the United States, the chamber announced that, "with favorable weather from now on the total winter wheat yield may somewhat exceed the harvest of last year."

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NAVY WILL HIDE U-BOAT 'REMEDY'

Public Not to Be Told if Submarine Destroyer Is Found.

Notwithstanding denials that the Naval Consulting Board experts had found a perfect submarine destroyer, Secretary of the Navy Daniels was highly optimistic over the prospects in this direction last night.

So far, Secretary Daniels has received no report from the Naval Consulting Board that a successful "remedy" for the submarine has been found. Navy Department officials predicted that the public has heard the last word it will get until the war is ended as to whether the naval scientists have been successful in their efforts. No further statement whatsoever would indicate what has been discovered is expected to be made, because of the desire of the department officials to prevent word from reaching Germany that this government has any new methods of fighting submarines.

A telephone conversation between Secretary Daniels and W. H. Saunders, of the Naval Consulting Board, in New York, who made the announcement concerning the invention, resulted in a denial from Mr. Saunders that he had been positive in his statement. He said he had been misquoted.

The announcement of Hudson Maxim, who has been studying submarine problems, that he has invented a torpedo-proof armor for commercial vessels, has

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AMERICAN DIVISION FOR FRANCE JUNE 10 OFFICIALLY STATED

Plans of Balfour and United States Officials Approved by War Department. Suggest 20,000 First Call.

AWAIT THE DRAFT LEGISLATION

Officials Prepare for Partially Trained First Force to Join Allies in Battle Line—500,000 in Ten Days, Is Estimate.

War Department officials here last night freely predicted that an American force, probably 20,000 strong, would be ready for service in France by June 10. The army general staff is now, it was stated, considering the work to be done in raising and dispatching such a force.

Great impetus was added to the gradually growing demand for Americans to get into the fighting at once by the approval of Secretary Balfour, of England, of the plan in his conferences here with American officials of the State and the War departments.

The first steps toward organization of such a force are being prevented by the failure of Congress to complete the final action upon the administration's selective draft legislation.

Expect Quick Action.

The bill, now before a joint conference of House and Senate members, will be taken up today with the probability of an agreement as to its provisions being reached by the end of the week. It would be signed immediately by President Wilson, who would at the same time issue a proclamation call upon all men within the ages specified to register at local offices within ten days.

War Department officials estimate that only four days will be required to complete the registration, and a call for 500,000 men will then be issued.

The first concentration of the new army is expected to begin by May 20, and it is believed that within ten days from then a force of 20,000 partially trained men and officers could be gathered for service in France.

The probability of this government being able to raise a force of conscripts by June 10 has caused doubt as to whether the first troops to be sent would be taken from the regular army or the National Guard as was formerly planned.

Reports that the army general staff has changed in its attitude toward the plan and now favors sending a small fighting force to France were denied here tonight. It was admitted, however, that while the general staff sticks to its original contention that from a military standpoint it would be a serious mistake to send such an organization, several staff officers have become convinced that the other advantages of the plan would probably outweigh the military disadvantages.

U. S. WAR PREPARATIONS AVOID KNOWN MISTAKES

What Britain Took Two Years to Learn Embodied Here in Early Stages.

The United States in the first few weeks of war against Germany, has accomplished much that it took England two years to do.

Maurice S. Amos, of the English mission, and a member of the munitions ministry, said yesterday that two of the most vital needs for war industry already have been accomplished in the United States. These are the restriction of recruiting through the selective draft and the control of the railways through the railway committee of the Council of National Defense.

"England was slow to move up to the high pitch of war work," said Mr. Amos, "and in America have been fortunate in having passed during the first weeks of the war measures which will aid you materially when the problem of war work arises."

"Much has been accomplished in England by the defense of the realm act, which of course gave the munitions ministry the power to seize properties for war work. It was necessary for us to let our railroad workers at their work, but it took us some time to establish a system which prevented men in this industry from enlisting."

"Now we have established a priority division in the munitions ministry which handles the classification of war work. This division establishes a system for each manufacturer and determines what work his factory shall do first. It is all up to the public individual, however, and rests almost entirely in his hands, even though we have control of it by government authority."

Cuts Church Services to Let Parishioners Plant

Lexington, Mass., May 6.—The Follen Unitarian Church of East Lexington, taking advantage of the new law permitting farm and garden work on Sunday in this State, has decided to omit its morning services on Sundays during May and June, in order that its members may devote more time to their gardens. The pastor, the Rev. John N. Mark, has enlisted in the naval reserve.

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